didates stand. The men who would like to see Mr. Blaine nominated are more confident than ever to-day. They say the Blaine tide is rising. But on the other hand, the large majority and among them many warm friends of Mr. Blaine do not believe he will be nominated.

MR. DEPEW EXPLAINING HIS POSITION. In fact, Mr. Depew himself feels that his candidacy is not understood. He said to me to-day:

The uncertainty in regard to my candidacy, about which so much has been said, was due to the fact that I was not a candidate, and the quesfion was whether I would yield to the pressure to make me one. Warm friends from all parts of New-York compelled me to promise that I would not go so far as to say I wouldn't take it. I spent forty-eight hours after arriving here, with full notice to all the Western delegations that if any State heretofore Republican, through its authorized representatives, would say to me that my candidacy would lose the State, I would peremptorily refuse the use of my name under any circumstances. None of the States would take the responsibility of saying so in a formal way, or of ing any expression which could be relied upon. The result of my own investigation, however, led me to believe that there was a great deal in the attitude of hostility from the Northwestern States toward any man who had been personally connected with the railway service. made up my mind that the frankest and fairest way, in justice to the support which had come so cordially and was so enthusiastic for me from my own State, was to consult the delegation as a body. I told them that the unanimous support which had been given to me, a large part of it earnest and enthusiastic to a degree, and the rest only doubtful on account of the hestility in the West, made it my duty to consult with them, as a body, as I would with with my most intimate friend, as an individual. The success of the Republican party, involving the prosperity of the country, was of such vast importance, that personal preference should be surrendered, and compliments and decorations were entirely out of place. If I knew that my candidacy would de-

upon it at the polls in November." HIS CAREER AS A RAILROAD MAN. "My candidacy presents an experiment, have been for twenty years connected with the railway system in positions of ever increasing prominence, until now I am president of two roads as important as any in the country, and director in all the roads on a system which is the largest in the world. Besides, I have been, as a lawyer, counsel and advocate of very great and conspicuthe great enterprises in which capital and labor are

mutually employed.

feat the Republican ticket in any heretofore

surely Republican State and turn the State over

to the Democratic party, even if I believed I

could be elected by the vote of New-York, I

would not accept the nomination. I told them

they must remember that the enthusiasm of friends

who are all of one mind at a great nominating

convention is not the same thing as the vigorous

and fierce discussion of five months in a state of

active hostilities, and the final verdict made up

"This seems to me to present a question in the canvass which it is very necessary to raise. The enemy will exaggerate it, and it is impossible to foretell what the result may be. If my personality was divorced from my previous business, it might prove an element of strength, but in the limited time presented for a full explanation of the situation, they ran, I told them, the danger of having the great issues presented by the platform obscured by a discussion of the railroad problem and the problem of corporations and trusts and finally submitted to the Convention, led to an animated debate. There were two reports; the minority mated debate. There were two reports; their managers. I therefore told them that I thought my name had better not be presented, and the greeting they had given to me was all the

honor I wanted for a lifetime." This statement, which was followed by a vote of the delegation making him a candidate and ignoring his suggestion, Mr. Depew feels places him in a semewhat different position from that in which he has been made to appear. The friends of Mr. Depew who think he can be nominated do not expect to accomplish it by trades or ordinary proselytizing. Their theory is very simple. They look for a long struggle. They believe that as delegates become familiar with the idea of a railroad man for a candidate it will lose its terrors for the Western men. They will see that it is only a prejudice they will have to combat, inasmuch as the President of the United States has practically nothing to do with the railroads except to appoint think of the vital importance of carrying New-York, and take Mr. Depew.

But those who take this view entirely misunderstand the temper of the Western delegations. The Harrison men in Indiana, for example, say the nomination of Mr. Depew would be fatal to them. They would lose everything. There is good reason to believe that if there should seem to be at any time a serious prospect of Mr. Depew's nomination, the Indiana delegation and the convention is the convention to the degration, the previous prospect of Mr. Depew's nomination, the Indiana delegation.

Mahone faction. One district, the IXth, is deprived of all the seats to the Mahone men.

From the very start the Mahone denant the Convention of the Convention of the Convention of the Convention of the Convention.

The Mahone del in a somewhat different position from that in

pew's nomination, the Indiana delegation would be the first to drop their candidate and vote for John Sherman to defeat The Michigan delegation, it is understood, is in the same position, and Iowa and Kansas likewise, though this seems less positive. The friends of Sherman have hoped that the fear of Depew's nomination would thus be the means of carrying their candidate through easily, and they undoubtedly have some hopes in that direction still, but the judgment of the best observers seems to be that there is as little probability of ment being so far-reaching appears to be looked upon Mr. Depew's nomination as there is of Judge Gresham's. It is clear that he cannot keep the

ue idea that he can be nominated. One leading Blaine man said to-day that he believed it would be Blaine, Harrison or a man not now before the Convention at all. The names of William McKinley and Warner Miller have been talked of most among the dark horses. If Mr. Miller should be presented by the New-York delegation as a body his nomination would seem inevitable, but he refuses to listen to any talk on the subject.

whole New-York delegation long. There are some

men who say even now that they will not stay

be concealed that a large majority of the delega-

tion, while they will support him cordially, have

The only names now mentioned for the Vice-Presidency are those of Levi P. Morton and Willism Walter Phelps. There seems to be no doubt that the Harrison men would prefer Mr. Phelps on the ticket with their candidate. If General Harrison should be nominated that fact might have great weight. But the same can be said of a unanimous presentation by the New-York delegation of Mr. Morton, of which there is talk.

D. D. L.

NIGHT SESSION OF THE CONVENTION. RESOLUTIONS IN MEMORY OF DISTINGUISHED ADERS-STIRRING ADDRESSES BY BRAD-LEY AND FORAKER-THE VIRGINIA CON-

Chicago, June 20 (Special) .- The Convention cathered to-night amid the strains of the overture to It was not called to order till 8:30. The first thing done by the chairman, after a dispatch from the Republican State Central Committee of Calinia, congratulating the Convention on the selection of a Pacific Coast man as its chairman, had been read, was to call attention to the fact that the rules of the body adopted this afternoon limited speakers to five minutes on any topic, nominating speeches, of course, included. This practically nullified the vote by which the motion of Congressman Butterworth, of (which sought to limit the nominating speeches for President and Vice-President to fifteen and ten minutes respectively) was defeated this afternoon. man really threatened to enforce the rule and also bereafter call the Convention to order at the time it was announced to meet. It is not much to say that neither threat will be carried out to the letter.

Owing to the fact that the Committee on Credenffals was not quite ready to make its report yet, and Its chairman was not in the hall, the business lagged for a mement. Resolutions were offered by Mr. Wellington, of Maryland, expressing the sympathy of this Convention with the German nation on account

of the loss sustained in the recent death of Emperor Frederick. At the request of Mr. Harris, of North Carolina, a member of the Committee on Resolutions, Mr. Wellington, after a short speech in explanation of his resolutions, withdrew them, because the Committee on Resolutions had already agreed to reoprt to the Convention as a separate resolution, not as a part of the platform, a similar resolution. In fact, Mr. Harris at once produced it, and it was adopted unanimously by a rising vote. In a similar way, resolutions to the memory of General Grant, General Logan, President Arthur and Roscoo Conkling were adopted.

LOUD CHEERS FOR SENATOR INGALLS There still being no business before the Conver-elegrams addressed to members of Convention distributed, the addresses being read at the desk. By some queer mistake, one meant for Senator Ingails found its way in the pile. The mention of Mr. Ingalis's name roused the enthusiasm of the Convention at once to the utmost pitch. It was some minutes before it subsided.

At about the same time Colonel Grant and his wife, accompanied by another lady, made their way through one of the alsies.

As soon as his face was recognized, the enthusiasm

of the audience broke out in every part of the house. Repeated calls of "Grant," "Grant" were heard in every direction, but the Colonel only blushed and bowed his acknowledgments.

acknowledgments.

To repeated calls for "Bradley" W. O. Bradley, the late Republican candidate for the Governorship of Kenticky answered by stepping upon the platform When he said that it was for the Republican party to give the people a leader, and asked "who shall it be?" cries of "Blaine," "Blaine," "Blaine," came from all parts of the auditorium in response. "It matters not whether it be the plumed knight from Majne" (great applause), said the speaker, "or some other one of the distinguished men mentioned for the position of our standard bearer; we shall surely win." (Loud and long applause). A STIRRING SPEECH FROM GOVERNOR FORAKER.

The Committee on Credentials still being unable to report, in response to loud demands from all parts of the house Governor Foraker, of Ohio, came forward to address the Convention. He said that he spoke with great refuetance, but he would say in continuation of Mr. Bradley's speech and in response to his query, "What are we here for?" that the delegates had come to Chicago to nominate a man who would protect American industry, who would see justice done to the soldier and who would administer the Government wisely and economically. The can didate would be a man not afraid to champion the American protective tariff.

"Who shall our candidate be?" said Governor For aker, looking about the hall. "Gresham!" shouted a spectator in the gallery. There was laughter for a moment, as the interruption was inopportune for the speaker at the moment. Then there were shouts of "Blaine! Blaine!" from delegates and spectators. Governor Foraker was standing, silently and quietly looking at his audience, waiting for the uproar to subside while these cries were coming from the au-

Then he repeated his question; "Who shall it be?" A man in the gallery shouted back, "Foraker!" and then there was another uproar of cheers and applause. Govrnor Foraker waited until there was profound silence, when he said quietly, but in a voice which rang through the hall: "I will tell you of one of his qualities—he will be a gentleman," putting strong emphasis on the word gentleman. The Conous interests connected with almost every one of vention broke into a storm of applause and there was general laughter. "We speak from experience," continued Governor Foraker, and another storm of applause and general laughter followed. "Our can-didate will be a man of good moral character and will be acceptable socially in the community in which he

(Loud and long applause and laughter.) Governor Foraker then ended his speech by saying ! "He will be a man who will cherish patriotic recollections. (Applause.) If we get such a man we shall sweep the country, as we did Oregon, and knock Grover Cleveland and old Dandanna (laughter) into innocuous

report being signed by only five men. The majority report, submitted by ex-Congressman Hepburn, of Iowa, gives the four delegates-at-large, headed by Mahone, and the four district delegates in the 1st and IVth districts, also Mahone men, seats in the Convention. The remaining districts, the Hd, HId, Vth, VIth, Viith, Viiith and Xth, are given to the Wise or anti-Mahone faction. One district, the IXth, is deprived of all representation. The minority report concedes

result was 250 yeas and 512 nay votes.

## HARRISON, ALGER AND ALLISON. INFLUENCE OF THE BLAINE SENTIMENT UPON

THE VARIOUS CANDIDACIES. Chicago, June 20 (Special) .- A hopeful atmosphere appears to hang about the Harrison headquarters. The equent conferences between John C. New and Stephen R. Fildns are regarded as significant signs of co-operation between the Harrison forces and some of the most pronounced friends of Mr. Blaine. The Blaine sentias a controlling force in the Convention if its concentration can once be secured in favor of any one of the candidates. Mr. Elkins is regarded as the one man who can effect such a concentration and hence his move ments are watched with much interest, and doubtless for more than a few ballots, and the fact cannot their significance is more or less exaggerated. His personal relations with Harrison being more intimate than with any other of the prominent candidates also adds something of force to the suspicion that he is sincerely laboring in the interests of the Indiana Senator. The opinion is advanced to-night at the headquarters that the vote of New-York will go largely for him in the event of Mr. Depew's withdrawal, while it is also claimed that from New-England, as well as from many scattering sources, there will be large accession is said that 165 votes have been already secured for him, after the breaking up process begins.

There is a determination expressed to maintain his position where the reinforcements promised are brought solidly together, and not to yield until the omination of some other man is clearly demonstated, or a positive fact.

The friends of Alger, while not showing any outward signs of discouragement, are less buoyant with hope than they were early in the week. The allegation is still repeated that they have won many delegates from among the earlier arrivals from the South, but this is accompanied by the declaration that several whose promises were then secured have shifted to other quarters, and that no new converts have been gained to take their places. Those who spoke with onsiderable confidence early in the week of his ability to reach the first place, now suggest that he has ade himself secure for the second with a New-York man for first, and the names of Depew and Miller are mentioned in the latter connection.

Few demonstrations have been made during the day in the interests of Senator Allison, whose campaign thus far, while at all times enlivening, has not been aggressive. He represents a quantity, ever, which cannot develop its strength with cer-tainty previous to the balloting. No claims are made of gains through promises in advance. The methods adopted by his managers have not been submethods acoped by his managers have not been subject to criticism in any quarter. Their policy has been to make friends by the treatment of all the contestants, and not to have the position of their favorite imperilled when the critical moment arrives by any enmittes that might have been made by the

## Clinging to the Last.

The virus of rheumatism often remains in the system through life, when it does not cut the thread of existence suddenly, as it is always liable to do by attacking the heart. Ere the grip of this tenacious disease tightens, it should be unloosed by that beneficent liberator from dis-case, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which will free the case, Hostetter busies from subsequent pain and danger, sufferer at the outset from subsequent pain and danger. No purer or more agreeable blood depurent exists, as multitudes of the rheumatic and neuralgic have ascerained by certified experience. It is through the medium of a regular action of the kidneys and bladder that an outof a regular action of the kidneys and bladger that an ou-let is afforded for the escapa of impurities which begat not only rheumatic, but gouty aliments, and dropsical effusions. To these organs the Bitters gives an impulse, never verging on the bounds of irritation, but sufficiently vigorous to cause them and the bowels to perform their functions with clock-like precision. Use it also for dyspepsis, bilousness, fover and ague and debility.

TALK ABOUT THURSTON'S SPEECH. IT CAUSES A GREAT COMMOTION.

THE TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN EXPLAINS HIS PHRASE, "POLITICAL CRIME."

Chicago, June 20 (Special).-The California delegation has not got through yet expressing its indignation over Chairman Thurston's allusion yesterday to "the political crime" that would be involved in the nomination of Blaine. M. H. De Young, National Committeeman, said:

"We think that Mr. Thurston's speech was a piece of treachery. The members of the National Committee came to me and secured a pledge that Mr. Estee would not talk about candidates if selected for the temporary chairmanship. We told them clearly that we thought it an outrage. We understood that Thurston, to secure the chairmanship, promised the Shermanites to abuse Blaine and help their candidate. He did so, and said it would be political suicide to nominate Blaine. Then he spoke of Sherman as the great financier and patriot of the country. He was also guilty of the startling neglect of not mentioning that Illinois had a candidate. Perhaps that was because Illinois did not support him for the temporary chairmanship. We consider, altogether, that Mr. Thurston's speech was a piece of treachery. and it was with the greatest difficulty that we controlled ourselves. We made some slight protest, but it was all decorous. I was personally among those to cry 'No' to his ruling out Blaine, but I did not care to say more at that time."

Creed Haymond said: "I think that if it is a crime to nominate that man whom all in the Republican party want, and for whom all loyal Democrats of the North, which is 25 per cent of the party, will vote for; if it is a crime to nominate the man who is the first choice of nearly all the delegates in the Convention; if it is a crime to nominate the man whose name is synonymous with protection to industry at home and our interests abroad; if it is a crime to nomi-

synonymous with protection to industry at home and our interests abroad; if it is a crime to nominate the man whose election will be by majorities exceeding those given to Lincoln, then it is a crime which the recording angel will blot out with a tear as he enters it upon the books above."

"How about Mr. Thurston's speech?"

"I am going to tell the Convention my unvarnished opinion; no, I won't tell you what, but"—and here the Californian became quite speechless in his wrath, and the reporter left him so.

W. W. Byington, Mayor of Napa, said he thought it a great speech, but it had not changed the sentiment of the California delegation a particle. Blaine was believed by them to be the only man that could bring victory to the party, and Blaine alone would be voted for. The vote might not count at first, but that would not matter, as the members were determined to be true to their principles in spite of everything."

"Will a member of the delegation present Blaine's name on first call, then?"

"Not necessarily. The delegation can vote for him whether he is a candidate or not. I do not speak for any one but myself, however, and am not informed as to the probability of his name being presented at the start."

Eli Dennison said that he thought Mr. Thurston's speech was a grand one, but it had only strengthead the feeling for Blaine. He thought the delegation that the delegation one was a grand one, but it had only strengthead the feeling for Blaine. He thought the delegation of the delegation of the delegation for him whether he is a candidate or not. I do not speak for any one but myself, however, and am not informed as to the probability of his name being presented at the start."

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speech was a grand one, but it had only strength-ened the feeling for Blaine. He thought the dele-gation would withhold his name on the first call, reserving the mention of Blaine until the oppor-tune moment had come. That mement was sure to arrive, and then California would be ready.

COLONEL INGERSOLL SEES NO "CRIME." One of the best-known men at the Convention is Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, who is doing his utmost to swell the Gresham boom. Everybody seems to enjoy his personal acquaintance. Whenever he appears in the corridors he is surrounded by a crowd of admirers, and his appearance in the corridors at any time is the signal for demon-

the corridors at any time is the signal for demonstrations in his honor. It took him nearly an hour to make his way from the dining-hall to his rooms this morning. Notwithstanding the Colonel's advocacy of Gresham, he does not indorse Mr. Thurston's declaration that the nomination of Mr. Blaine would be "a political arlme," He said, in speaking of the matter this morning:

"I think Thurston's remarks were rather strong under the circumstances. It would certainly be a mean trick for Mr. Blaine to become a candidate after those letters from Europe; a mean trick, indeed. But Mr. Blaine is not a candidate. His most latimate friends declare that he is not. If, to-morrow the Convention unanimously decides to put his name at the head of the ticket, I fail to see where any political crime is committed. Do ee where any political crime is committed.

"But," continued the Colonel. "it is going to be Gresham. How is his boom? Splendid! growing

Gresham. How is his beem? Splendid! growing every hour. Gresham and Morton. What a ticket that would make, ch?"

Some of the Gresham men are declaring that Depew has agreed to take second place on their ticket, but Mr. Ingersoll did not appear to take much stock in this report, nor did any one else whose independs to anything. If Mr. Dependence of the New-York delegation seem subdued by the hot wave beneath which Chicago is sweltering, for they have done little to-day in the way of pushmuch stock in this report, nor did any one else whose judgment amounts to anything. If Mr. De-pew entertained any such notion, he certainly would not give expression to it at this time. Yes this is a sample of some of the declarations that are made in all seriousness at Gresham's headquar-ters. There are some capable managers around them, but there are a host of men shouting for the Judge who are anything but indicious Judge who are anything but judicious,

MR. BOUTELLE'S INDIGNATION BURNS. No one was more indignant about Mr. Thurston's speech than Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, who makes no concealment of his belief that Mr. Blaine ought to be nominated in spite of his letters. "Who gave this fellow authority to decide that Mr. Blaine cannot be the next candidate of the Republican party for President? By what right does he attempt to declare who shall and who shall not be nominated by this Convention? Who authorized him to speak for Mr. Blaine on this subject? And if he has authority, let him show it. Mr. Blaine's letter is susceptible to no such construction as he puts upon it. Neither Mr. Blaine nor any other man can dictate to this Convention. Mr. Blaine may say and say again that he does not desire the nomination. He may decline to be a candidate, but if the Republican party, in convention assembled, after deliberation comes to the conclusion that this man or that man or the other man is the safest and strongest to nominate, he must run. A nomination to the Presidency cannot be refused. It never has been and it never will be, and there is nothing Mr. Biaine has ever written from Florence or from Paris

Blaine has ever written from Florence or from Paris which can be construed to mean that he will decline to make the canvass in the event that the Convention places his name upon the ticket.

"Mr. Blaine only refused to be a candidate. He simply withdrew from the race. He did not say that he would not accent if he were nominated any more than he said he would not serve if he were elected President. There is one thing in which a loyal man cannot consult his own preference.

"There may not be the slightest chance of his "There may not be the slightest chance of his getting a single vote, but no man has the right to rule him out of this race. No Republican ean be driven out of this Convention. You or I can get up here, if we are delegates, and place in nomination whomsoever we choose, and no temporary chairman or any other person has the authority to say that be shall not be nominated. Neither Mr. Thurston nor Mr. Blaine can forbid this Convention making up such a ticket as it thinks proper. That is why I resent his speech." Walker Blaine declared to day to a friend that every word in Mr. Thurston's speech referring to Mr. Blaine's position respecting the nomination was thoroughly indorsed by him; that he was advised in advance as to what Mr. Thurston would have to say upon this point, and that it met with his entire approval from first to last.

MR. THURSTON EXPLAINS HIS SPEECH.

MR. THURSTON EXPLAINS HIS SPEECH. Mr. Thurston was seen at his rooms in the Grand Pacific Hotel, and when asked about the portion of his address referring to Mr. Blaine declared in the most emphatic manner that he never intended to convey the idea that the nomination of Mr. Blaine under any circumstances would be a political crime. What he meant was that to make Mr. Blaine an avowed candidate before the Convention would be unwise and unfair to the great

"I think," said he, "that there is no man living on this continent who is a more sincere friend of Mr. Biaine than myself. Nothing would give me greater pleasure than to see him nominated in this Convention under such circumstances as would be honorable to himself and promise a successful campaign. But I did feel and do feel that some activates who in my independ each would be honorable to himself and promise a successful campaign. But I did feel and do feel that some entitusiasts who, in my judgment, are preparing to do an unwise thing, were trying to lorce his name into the Convention as a contestant for the nomination. By doing so I felt they would be assisting the disbelief in Mr. Blaine's sincerity and putting him in a very unfair light before the country, and voicing simply my own sentiment I, believing it to be in the real interests of Mr. Blaine himself, said what I did say,"

say,"
He was asked particularly in regard to the phrase "political crime," which he used in referring to Mr. Blaine's possible nomination. "Did you mean by that," inquired the correspondent "that if Mr. Blaine were declared the unanimous

"that if Mr. Blaine were declared the unanimous choice of the Convention that such an action would be a political crime?"

"I simply intended by what I said." replied Mr. Thurston, "to refer to the matter of presenting or voting for Mr. Blaine as an avowed candidate before this Convention. I felt then and feel now that if a condition of things could be brought about under which a unanizaous nomination of Mr. Blaine could be made, it would be the grandest

consummation possible for the Republican party."

This last remark was uttered with strong emphasis. It was evident that Mr. Thurston was in carnest. "It is said that you made that reference to Mr. Blaine in the interest of Mr. Sherman."

"My speech from beginning to end," he replied, with much warmth, "was my own. I represented no one but myself and any statement to the contrary is absolutely false and without foundation."

A VICTORY FOR THE WISE MEN. THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE GIVE THEM 15

DELEGATES AND MAHONE 8. Chicago, June 20 .- The Credentials Committee met in secret session at 9 o'clock to-day, and at once resumed consideration of the Virginia contest. After hearing briefly and without decision the claims of delegates at large, the committee took up numerically the eight contested election districts, the Ist and IVth not being contested. The IId. IIId and Vth Districts had at noon presented their respective claims, no vote being taken.

Ex-Congressman Brady and John S. Wise presented the case for the latter, arguing that the Wise district delegates were elected in separate district conventions, in conformity with the rules of the party; and that General Mahone in his call for the State Convention, to be held at Petersburg, for the election of district delegates, intentionally violated the well-settled law of the Republican party as to such election.

William E. Craig and W. C. Elam claimed for General Mahone that there was doubt as to the call of the National Committee, and therefore the State Committee had authority to indicate in the call for election of district delegates the place where the State Convention should be held for that purpose; and that in this instance it was a mere technical violation of the call of the National Committee.

At I p. m. the committee completed the hearing of arguments and went into executive session. The doors were then closed upon the contestants, and both Messrs. Wise and Mahone retired, the former looking confident of the favorable action of the committee. General Mehone immediately left the Grand Pacific Hotel, expressing himself as ignorant of and indifferent to the probable result of the vote. Mr. Wise, on the contrary, while apparently sanguine, stood nervously before the doorway and checked off the vote upon each district as it was announced by the messenger. By a vote of 28 to 13 the first contest (the IId District) was disposed of in favor of Wise, and by a viva voce vote the HIId, Vth, VIth, VIIth, VIIIth, IXth and Xth were rapidly disposed of to the same effect. As the rapidly disposed of to the same effect. As the messenger varied the form of announcing the result from "for Wise" to "anti-Mahone seated" Mr. Wise's face expressed a momentary shadow of surprise and disappointment, but quickly cleared up, and he said, with a laugh:

"Mahone and I have been identified so long in politics that 'anti-Mahone' has come to mean defeat for me."

The committee voted to see the same of the committee voted to the same of t

The committee voted to seat the Mahone dele-

The committee voted to seat the Mahone detegates at large, and then, upon reconsideration of the IXth District, ruled it out entirely, leaving the delegation: Wise, 14; Mahone. 8.

Mr. Wise declined to express an opinion as to the probability of a minority report. Mr. Brady, however, stated that he expected the Mahone men to make a fight. 'He said: "We suppose Mahone will be backed by the Sherman men, for whom he would have thrown our entire delegation under the unit rule."

he would have thrown our entire delegation under the unit rule."

After a brief recess the committee reassembled, and at once took up the case of the District of Columbia. While this contest hinges upon charges and countercharges of irregularity at the District Convention, it soon became plain that the seating of these two delegates will involve a hard fight in the Convention, and will probably be the first trial of strength between the Blaine and Sherman forces there. It is probable that whatever the committee's decision, a minority report will be presented in this case. Without reaching a vote, at 6 o'clock, in order to be able to report to the Convention this evening, the contests in Louisiana, Georgia, Maryland, Minnesota and Massachusetts were referred to sub-committees, with instructions to report without delay.

"The Chicago Tribune" this morning printed a sensational account of a desperate hand-to-hand a sensational account of a desperate hand-to-hand

"The Chicago Tribune" this morning printed a sensational account of a desperate hand-to-hand fight among the Virginians while the Credentials Committee was considering the contests from that State, which was only quelled by a policeman being brought into the room who used his club vigorously. The sergeant-at-arms of the committee, however, stated that the report originated in the fact that one of the speakers, overcome by the heat, fainted, and caused some temporary

THE SECOND CHOICE OF NEW-YORK. WHAT THE DELEGATES WILL DO IF MR. DEPEW

they have done little to-day in the way of pushing Mr. Depew. They sat in their rooms, fanning themselves, or reclined in chairs on the lake front catching the "sea-breeze," but there was no life left in them apparently for active political work. There was a group of such idle delegates in the rooms of H. H. Warner, of Rochester, at the Grand Pacific Hotel this afternoon. Discussion ran on the second choice of the New-York delegation.

"I think the New-York delegation would split into thirds," said Mr. Warner, "if Mr. Depew should withdraw as a candidate now. One-third would go to Sherman, one-third to Alger, and one-third to Harrison."

James S. Smart, of Cambridge, another delegate, said: "I think there would be few Alger votes, but a good many for Hatr'son and Sheeman."

The New-York delegates from the interior of the State seem to favor either Sherman or Harrison as second choice, while the Alger men are found in the cities. Still, John J. O'Brien, of New-York, will vote for Mr. Blaine on the first ballot, and Sheridan Shook said to-day that his second choice was Blaine. Arthur E. Bateman, the colleague of John J. O'Brien, is a connection of John Sherman, and therefore Mr. Depew's friends are apprehensive that Mr. Bateman may shortly vote for Mr. Sherman.

Robert Ray Hamilton, a delegate of New-York, said to-day: "If we should be asked by Mr. Depew to abandon his canvass, I should vote for Harrison, and it seems to me a large portion of the New-York State delegation are inclined toward him. He has a good war record, a good Senatorial record, is popular in Indiana, and Indiana is a doubtful State. It seems to me it would be good policy to take our candidate from a douotful State. rather than from States like Iowa, Wisconsin and Michigan, which are not doubtful."

Stephen T. Hoyt, of Corning, another New-York delegate, said: "It seems to me if Mr. Depew withdraws we should support John Sherman. is a man of national reputation and would run well in New-York. I should vote for him."

Ex-Congressman Henry G. Burleigh, of Whitehall, N. Y., who was one of H. H. Warner's visitors, summed up the situation in this manner: "The fact is, gentlemen, that Sherman has the most votes, but that the undercurrent is for Harrison, who will have a large vote in New-England and Illinois when the break-up comes. New-York can settle the matter if she chooses, for she has the power to make either Sherman or Harrison our candidate for President. Then we want Levi P. Morton for Vice-President and Warner Miller for Governor of New-York."

MRS. PARSONS CREATES A STIR.

Chicago, June 20.-A flutter of excitement relieved the political world this afternoon upon the arrest of Mrs. Lucy Parsons, the dusky wife of the late A. R. Parsons, the executed Anarchist. Mrs. Parsons was being driven about the streets in a buggy, attached to the rear of which was a life-sized crayon of her dethe rear of which was a me-sized erayon of her de-ceased husband, and was distributing circulars de-scriptive of the merits of Parsons's book, "Anarchism." A farge crowd followed the conveyance, which was led to the police station and the occupants lodged therein.

HARRISON SATISFIED WITH THE OUTLOOK. Indianapolis, June 20 (Special).-General Harrison received many telegrams from his supporters at Chicago to-day, and they were all of an encouraging nature. His advices are to the effect that he will certainly stend next to Sherman on the first ballot, and that he will rapidly gain afterward, as enough delegates have declared that he is their second choice to assure his nomination. He says that he is entirely assure his nomination. satisfied with the outlook.

DAKOTA TO COME IN PROMPTLY ON THE

WINNER,
Chicago, June 20 (Special,—Colonel W. C. Plummer, of the Dahuta delogation, said last night: "The Dakots delegation has decided to divide the vote as long

as the chance remains in doubt. As long as heavy fighting is done for any candidate, Dakota will cast votes about equally among those who want and expect to win. When Dakota sees clearly which way the wind blows, she will jump on the band-wagon and blow her full quota of instruments. She will try to get on the wagon in time to get good seats, and you may depend upon it. Dakota will try to be in the front rank for the winning candidate. Dakota is for division and admission first, last and all the time."

ALLISON ON THE CHINESE QUESTION. HIS FRIENDS POINT TO THE SENATOR'S RECORD

WITH PRIDE WITH PRIDE.

Chicago, June 20 (Special).—No candidate is more heartily supported here than Allison. Jacob Rich, of Dubuque, one of Allison's closest friends, says:

"We feel satisfied with the situation. We shall have a good vote at the first ballot, and we have promises of additional strength of the same of the

promises of additional strength from several quarters after the rounds of complimentary ballots shall have been over. Among the delegates from the Pacific Slope there are numerous admirers and supporters of Allison, but some of the representatives of that sec-tion of the country have got an erroneous idea about Allison's stand on the Chinese question. Senator Allison's record on the Chinese question is not that of some of the other candidates mentioned for the Presidency. On the contrary, on the original Chinese Restriction bill, introduced by Mr. Wren, of Nevada, in the House, which passed that body January 29, 1879, and passed the Senate February 10, 1879, Mr. Allison voted with its friends and with Mr. Blaine on every vote, and the bill passed by the following affirmative

Yeas-Allison, Balley, Beck, Blaine, Booth, Cameron, (Penn.); Coke, Dennis, Dorsey, Eaton, Eustis, Gerland, (Gorden, Grover, Hereford, Jones (Nevada); Kirkwood, Lamar, McDonald, McPherson, Maxey, Mitchell, Morgan, Oglesby, Paddock, Patterson, Plumb, Rawson, Sargent, Saunders, Sharon, Shields, Spencer, Teller, Thurman, Voorhees, Wallace, Windom-39.

"This bill was vetoed by President Hayes, but it forced the negotiation of the treaty with China restricting Chinese immigration. But after that heaty was made another bill was inhouseed in Congress, and finally process, which contained provisions in the contained provisions and that alone and appearance and that alone are appearance. son for that reason, and that alone. A subsequent treaty modifying these provisions and every subsequent measure of restraint upon Chinese immigration have been supported by Schator Allison. No word of objection has ever come from the Pacific Coast as to his record, Senator Jones, of Nevada, being one of his warmest friends and supporters, and now here at the

Convention to further the Allison cause." "Then it ought to be remembered," said Mr. Wilson, another able lieutenant of Allison's, "that Iowa is now a very close and even a doubtful State. Many of our Republican voters/have moved out of the State to new territory, to Nebraska and Dakota especially. Therefore, the fact that Allison stands well with the Democrats of Iowa is of importance. M. M. Ham, a member of the Democratic National Committee, also editor of the leading Democratic paper in Iowa, The Dubuque Herald, has stated that no Democrat could say anything against Mr. Allison's fitness for the Presidency. It is the same with the Germans in Iowa. Republicans and Democrats alike are his friends and supporters among the Germans. There is a big delegation of them now here for the purpose of 'booming' him." "Then it ought to be remembered," said Mr. Wil-

SOUTHERN MEN FOR GRESHAM. AEGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF THE ADOPTED SON OF ILLINOIS.

Chicago, June 20 (Special).—Among the non-cherished by the Gresham men is one that if Sherman is nce out of the way much of his negro support in the South will go to Gresham. This might be true, but from present appearances whether Sherman is nominated or not he is likely to be in the field much longer than Gresham. One of the latter's warmest supporters is John R. Lynch, of Mississippl.

"I cannot see why Judge Gresham is not the strongest candidate before the Convention," said he. "As each hour passes he gains in strength and his following increases in numbers. We of the South cannot take the position in retation to his nomination we might wish, as we cannot justly dictate to the delogates from the States whose votes will count a policy to suit these States where votes will not count. But Gresham is my choice of all the candidates and I will yote for him and influence others to do so if he secures the votes of two-thirds of the Indiana delegation. There seems to be no doubt that he will do this easily. In that event, with the electoral vote of Indiana assured, I will vote for Gresham." Frank Morey, of Louisiana, said: "I have sounded

most of the Southern delegations with this result: All of the States whose electoral votes will go to the Democrats are modest in regard to their claims on the Convention. We of the Solid South recognize the fact that we are, as it were, delegates by courtesy. We can't help along the good work in any way other than the one we intend to follow, that is, to work for the nomination of a candidate that can go before the people with a clean record, that has no faction fights to embarrass his freedom of movement, that has nothing to explain either in his private life or official career, that can carry at least two of the doubtful States, and that will be satisfactory to the Republicans of all the doubtful States. Judge Gresham fills most of these down yesterday, at the request of the employes, and requirements, and I think will be found to possess all of them. His career has produced the ideal of a Presidential candidate. His record as a soldier is more than good, and as a jurist and executive officer nothing that good, and as a jurist and executive officer nothing that its lacking to the best of both was wanting in his character. If, when it is found that Harrison cannot be nominated, Indiana will east its votes for Greeham, so will we of Louislana and some of the delegates, at least, of Mississippi and Alabama. I myself am strongly convinced that Waiter Q. Greeham is the strongest man before the Convention, and from short talks I had to-day with many of the Southern delegates I think the feeling is spreading. Had Greeham been better known to us as a Presidential probability for a longer time he would now have greater strength, but as it is I think he leads all the others."

THE KENTUCKY DELEGATION DIVIDED SHARP PRACTICE CHARGED BY THE GRESHAM

MEN ON A SHERMAN ADHERENT. Chicago, June 20 (Special) .- A decided difference of opinion exists in the Kentucky delegation, not alone in regard to whom they will vote for in the Convention, but also respecting the election of chairman of the delegation. On Monday evening the delegation was called to order temporarily by John W. Lewis, one of the four delegates-at-large, and chairman of the State Central Committee during Governor Bradley's campaign. There were two candidates for the honor of chairman, one, Judge George Denny, of Lexington, a stanch supporter of Gresham, and the other A. A. Wilson, a district delegate from Louisville and an avowed Sherman man, while at heart a Blaine man. Mr. McKee was appointed secretary by the chairman and balloting began. Twenty-two votes were taken and McKee was heard to say: "Denny is elected."

Then he conferred with a Wilson man near him and officially announced the ballot to be a tie, although those present who kept tally knew that Judge Denny received twelve votes and Wilson ten. Another ballot was taken, upon which, for the purpose of festing the accuracy of the record, two supporters of Judge Denny changed their votes to Wilson and it was thereupon announced by the secretary that Wilson received twelve votes and Denny ten. This was considered conclusive, and further action was postponed until yesterday morning, when C. M. Pendleton was called to the chair. Mr. McKee was called upon to produce his record of the ballot, which he did and which showed that Judge Denny received twelve votes on the first ballot, which elected him chairman. A representative of a paper who had also kept tally representative of a paper who had also kept tally was also examined by Mr. Pendleton and admitted that Judgo Denny received twolve votes on the first ballot, which elected him. In spite of this, however, Mr. Wilson claims not only that he is the chairman of the delegation, but that his dicetion shows that the delegation is for Sherman. Judge Denny declined to contest the question with Mr. Wilson publicly in order that other delegations and the Convention may not be misled.

FITLER DIRECTING HIS BOOM FROM AFAR, Philadelphia, June 20 (Special.)-There is consider able dissatisfaction here at the manner in which Mayor Fitler's boom for the Presidential nomination has been handled. Although the Mayor has about given up all hope of success, he is kept well in formed regarding the progress of his boom at Chicago. having been in constant communication with that city since the delegates began assembling, and especially since the arrival there of Director Stokely. Ho receives a great number of telegrams, and after he leaves his office in the afternoon, the operator at Forresdale is kept busy sending messengers to his private residence, and forwarding replies to Chicago. The Mayor refuses to talk on the subject of his candidacy, and says that all the communications from Chicago are of a private nature.

PRACTICAL VIEWS OF A RAILROAD MAN. J. D. Layng, president of the Cleveland, Columbus Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway and general managor of the West Shore, returned yesterday tour of railway inspection which extended as far as St. Louis. He travelled an average of 350 miles a day for eight days and spent soveral days in the large

"There is one thing I can say," he said, chatting to a Tribune reporter. "The prospects are splended for

An Offensive Breath

is most distressing, not only to the person smitted if he have any pride, but to these with whom he comes in contact. It is a delicate matter to speak of, but it has parted sot only friends, but lavors. Bad breath and catarrh are inseparable, br. Sage's Calarrh Homely cures the werst cases as thou-sands can testify.

spring crops all through the country out to St. Louis. spring crops all through the country out to St. Louis,
The railway situation west of the Mississippi I didn't
bother about, but beyond a little trouble over passenger rates to the Chicago Convention there is nothing
disturbing this side. I found the tariff a great theme
of discussion, but it is strongly on the right side.
The Republican candidate is going to win the Presidency this year. If Mr. Blaine comes back and makes
some speeches West the party will sweep the country
like a whirlwind. I predict for Pennsylvania a Republican majority that will astonish one, and it's
going to overflow into New-York State, too.

RUSK'S SOLID BUT MODEST BOOM. THE WISCONSIN DELEGATION DIVIDED AS TO SECOND CHOICE.

Chicago, June 20 (Special).-Governor Rusk's little boom continues to move along without any perceptible change. It is about the only one that neither swells nor subsides and it is also about the only one that neither gains nor loses by any exaggerated talk on the part of those in charge of it. Its managers are, as a rule, singularly modest. Senator Spooner, who recently conducted the Custom House investigation over "Widow McGuinness's Pig" in New-York, is in charge of it, but he indulges in no wild predictions about what the Convention will do for the Governor. The question where the Wisconsin support will go is the subject of much speculation, but it is certain that it will not go for any one man. The delegates are greatly divided on the matter of second choice. Three or four of the leading men are for Depew. Sherman is the choice of several. Harrison has some friends, But over half the delegation is solid for Blaine, Said one of the ablest party managers in this

State: "There are, I believe, as reported, some mem-"There are, I believe, as reported, some members of the Wisconsin delegation who oppose the nomination of Mr. Blaine under any circumstances. They are firm in this conviction. Their sentiments are still for Blaine, but their judgments against him. It is a question of heart and head, but we can tell better how they will feel after the balloting begins."

Another added: "There is no occasion to worry about Wisconsin, no matter who is the candidate. Blaine would soon be sweept away by the breezes of a lively canvass. Yes, Gresham will get some support from our men, but not so much as Sherman, I think."

REPUBLICANS POURING INTO CHICAGO. IMPECUNIOUS IOWANS AND WORKINGMEN FROM INDIANA.

Chicago, June 20 (Special).—The number of men who have come to Chicago from the surrounding States to cheer and talk for their respective candidates, is remarkable. It is said that 4,000 Iowans have come, and the number of Allison badges and Allison pictures stuck in hats go far to carry out the assertion. From Allison's own home, Dubuque, about 1,200 partisans have arrived and 200 of them were Democrats. A delegation of 300 came, with colors flying and Allison badges pinned on their lapels, from Sioux City, while big bodies of men from Council Bluffs and Des Moines helped to swell the Allison throng. Some of the Iowans, it must be said, are getting tired of putting their hands in their pocekts and there is likely to be a stringency in the Iowa money market before long. Yesterday afternoon there was rather a serious consultation among some of the leaders. The Allison men were going to parade and it would not do to go on the street without a band of music. It was suggested that the hat be passed

and each man put in a dollar for the band. "I'm already out about \$70 on this business," said one gentleman, "but I guess I can go another dollar." "You won't get off with that," said "Sid" Foster. We've got to pass the hat again for regular expenses. Our money is nearly all out and this room costs us \$136 a day for rental. We've got to raise it."

Several old fellows heard this ominous announce ment, and one of them rather plaintively remarked: "I've been putting up for this business ever since I got here, and I don't see nothing to show for it yet. We don't seem to be making any new friends here, as I can see, and I guess I had better go back home while

I have money enough left to get there." Another interesting feature of these demonstration was the appearance of a large workingmen's delegation from Indiana for Gresham. They came carrying their dinner pails. They came from the Olds Wagon and Wheel Works, of Fort Wayne. Henry W. Olds is the proprietor of these works, and employs 1,500 men. He voted for Cleveland in 1884, but is one of Gresham's most ardent supporters. He proposed on Monday to close down his works to allow his men to come to Chicago for Gresham. More than half of them were at the depot Monday night, but only about 200 of them were able to get a place on the cars. More than 400 came in yesterday. The round trip rate from Fort Wayne is 83 50, while from Mansfield, Ohlo,-more than twice as distant-the rate is 80 cents.

The Jenny Electric Light Works, at Fort Wayne, shut down yesterday, and more than 200 men from

nown yesterday, at the request of the employes, and 250 men from the shop came in, arriving at 8 o'clock, to shout for Gresham.

The Alger delegations are not so large as has been expected, the managers showing a disposition to economize in that direction, and being, doubtless, influenced by the scandal that has grown out of the talk of a "boodle candidate." SOME WHO DID NOT SLEEP UNDER A ROOF.

ONE YOUNG HOOSIER HID UNDER A SIDEWALE -THE FUN HE HAD.

Chicago, June 20 (Special).-" There must be a quarter of a million strangers in the city," said Chief of Police Hubbard. "With such an enormous crowd t would be strange if no accidents should occur this But up to the present we haven't had a bit of trouble. At the Convention Hall everything is in as good shape as could be expected. I have 110 men there. Everything has been entirely satisfactory so far. The hotels are well cared for by the special officers, and there have been almost no complaints. Thieves, pickpockets and the 'tough' class in general are scarce, and all who are known to the police are promptly bagged. There never was such a fine crowd at any National convention to my recollection. Vast as it is, it is not troublesome. The visitors are intelli-gent, polite and agreeable, and are bent upon having s good time, such as they know they couldn't have anywhere else. Where do they sleep? It is certain that they all did find a place last night, and all slept under shelter, something no other city could do for such a crowd. Why they came in hordes from great distances. Just think of the opportunity afforded by the railroads. Round trip tickets were sold from points in Virginia and West Virginia for \$3, from Philadelphia for \$5, and there are thousands from the interior of Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan and Iowa, who make the trip for 90 cents or \$1. It was cheaper to come to Chicago than to stay at home."

The captain's question as to where all those people slept was easily answered as to some of then all slept under roofs, not that there were no accommodatious available, but for a more embarrassing and potent reason—they did not have the price of a room, or, if they did, they preferred to husband their re-sources and remain a few days longer. In a walk of less than half a mile on the West Side at about 3 o'clock yesterday morning a reporter counted no less than ten young men who were partly secluded in decrways. With two exceptions they were sleeping soundly. One young fellow, plainly but neatly dees was wide awake and in a talkative mood. In answer

to a number of questions, he said: "I am from Indianapolis. I came here day before yesterday and I am going to stay here until some one is nominated. Broke! Not much. Got nearly \$5 left and a ticket back home. Had \$7.50 when I started and spent 60 cents for a round trip ticket. If I had gone to a hotel I would have been dead broke I had gone to a hotel I would have been dead broke before this. I went out to Garfield Fark last night and had just got to sieep when a policeman came along and fired me out. I found a good place under a sicewalk and slept first rate. There's a friend of mine sound asieep under the sidewalk over there," pointing to an elevated sidewalk a few rods away, "and I am going to retire for the night as soon as I finish this eigar. Gosh, but they are having lots of fun in this biamed town, ain't they? Beats all the Fourth of Julys I ever saw, and I've seen some dandles. Guess I'll tumble in or I'll be late this morning. Gos to march most all day. Good night,"

OPENING A NEW REPUBLICAN CLUB HOUSE The doors of the new quarters of the Brooklyn Young Republican Club were thrown open last night. The new rooms are in the Johnston Building, centrally situated at Flatbush-ave, and Fulton-st. Many prominent Republicans were present. There were no formal exercises, but the young president, William H. Williams, was there, shaking hands with every one and pointing out the many advantages of the new quarters. Secretary Chace was also busy entertaining visitors.

The organization now has a membership of nearly 1,500 active men, and they are all ready to take of their coats and work for the nominee.

A FLOURISHING REPUBLICAN CLUB.

At a recent meeting of the Peckskill Young Re-publican Club it was decided that the club join the State League and the following members were elected delegates: James W. Husted, Charles Nassau Wells, George H. Denike, and as alternates, Henry Birdsall, James K. Apgar and William E. Flockton. The club is rapidly increasing in membership and negotiations are now pending for a large hall to be used as a club room and for campaign purposes.

For Nervous Exhaustion USE HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE. Dr. H. C. McCOY, Algona, Ia., says: "I have used it cases of dyspepsia, nervous exhaustion and wakeful-se, with pleasant results. Also think it of great ser-ce in depressed condition of the system resulting from large desauguages."